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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/671,430 | 09/24/2003 | Mikko Makela | 915-007.048 | 5958 |

4955 7590 02/07/2007
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| EXAMINER |
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VUU, HENRY

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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|----------|--------------|

2179

| SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE | MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
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| 3 MONTHS | 02/07/2007 | PAPER |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/671,430

Applicant(s)

MAKELA, MIKKO

Examiner

Henry Vuu

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/24/2003
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 5 – 9, 11, 12, 14 – 20, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 second paragraph because the “...” renders the claim indefinite. There is insufficient description of the meaning of “...” and therefore should be appropriately corrected to list out the elements Applicant is referring to.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. As to claims 21 and 22, the claimed invention is directed towards a "computer program product" (see e.g., Summary of Invention, page 15, lines 1 – 8) that, as stated in the Summary of Invention, comprises "software code portions, wherein "software code portions" is not a process, machine, manufacture, nor composition of matter. Thus, the claimed invention is considered non-statutory.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

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The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1 – 5, 8 – 10, 12 – 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ausems et al. (Publication No. 2003/0013483).

As to independent claim 1, Ausems et al. teaches:

A method for improved portrayal of navigation objects (1-1 . . . 1-6) (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0074], lines 11 – 15; i.e., the grouping of applications depicted in Fig. 7 is accomplished by a Windows based drag and drop fashion, such as methods well known in the art of dragging and dropping application images/icons in a Windows explorer type window. Therefore, "Application", "Calendar", "Connections", "Contacts", etc. images/icons corresponds to navigation objects that are presented before a user can drag and drop applications in a Windows based explorer type window), comprising: combining (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0081], lines 5 – 7; i.e., combining corresponds to the user creating groups of applications, such as "Application", "Calendar", "Connections", "Contacts", etc. depicted in Fig. 7) at least two navigation objects (1-1 . . . 1-6) (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0081], lines 5 – 7; i.e., window 202 contains a plurality of application icons, such as "Application", "Calendar", "Connections", "Contacts", etc., wherein the grouping of application icons can be user defined) into one combined navigation object (4) (see e.g., Fig. 6 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 6; i.e., one combined

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navigation object corresponds to “All” application group from menu 196), presenting said combined navigation object (4) (see e.g., Fig. 6 and para. [0075]; i.e., presenting the combined navigation object corresponds to a dropdown menu list 196 of application box, wherein “All” application group are displayed when application box 200 is invoked), and presenting said at least two navigation objects (1-1 . . . 1-6) (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 8; i.e., window 202 displays a plurality of application folders/icons when “All” application group is invoked in menu 196), if said combined navigation object (4) is selected (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 5 – 8; i.e., when the user selects “All” application group from menu 196, an All Application folder is opened in window 202 on display 106, wherein a plurality of application folders/icons are displayed).

As to dependent claim 2, Ausems et al. teaches:

The method according to claim 1, wherein said at least two navigation objects (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 8; i.e., at least two navigation objects corresponds to application icons, such as “Application”, “Calendar”, “Connections”, “Contacts”, etc.) are graphical objects (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 8; i.e., display images taken from icons associated with the applications making up the group corresponds to graphical objects).

As to dependent claim 3, Ausems et al. teaches:

The method according to claim 1, wherein said at least two navigation objects (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 8; i.e., at least two navigation objects corresponds to application icons, such as “Application”, “Calendar”, “Connections”, “Contacts”, etc.) are voice objects (see e.g., para. [0035] and para. [0054]; i.e., microphone 116 permits the

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integration of voice/speech function, wherein voice/speech recognition module 152 has the ability to recognize and carry out voice commands, such as executing applications in window 202).

As to dependent claim 4, Ausems et al. teaches:

The method according to claim 1, wherein said at least two navigation objects (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 8; i.e., at least two navigation objects corresponds to application icons, such as “Application”, “Calendar”, “Connections”, “Contacts”, etc.) are text objects (see e.g., Fig. 7; i.e., text objects corresponds to text depicted below application icons in window 202).

As to dependent claim 5, Ausems et al. teaches:

The method according to claim 1, wherein said combined navigation object (4) (see e.g., Fig. 6 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 6; i.e., one combined navigation object corresponds to “All” application group from menu 196) is presented in a first display mode (see e.g., Fig. 6 and para. [0074], lines 1 – 5; i.e., the first display mode corresponds to dropdown menu 196, wherein combined navigation objects, such as “All”, “Applications”, “System”, “Games”, and “My Files” are displayed in a first mode), and wherein said at least two navigation objects (1-1 . . . 1-6) are displayed in a second display mode (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 6; i.e., the second display mode corresponds to window 202), if said combined navigation object (4) is selected (see e.g., para. [0076], lines 1 – 8; i.e., selecting the combined navigation object corresponds to the user selecting “All” from menu 196, therefore display associated application icons in window 202).

As to dependent claim 8, Ausems et al. teaches:

The method according to claim 1, wherein said navigation objects (1-1 . . . 1-6) (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0081], lines 5 – 7; i.e., window 202 contains a plurality of application icons, such as “Application”, “Calendar”, “Connections”, “Contacts”, etc., wherein the grouping of application icons can be user defined) are defined according to a markup language, in particular the HyperText Markup Language (HTML) or derivatives thereof (see e.g., para. [0053], lines 14 – 18; i.e., the user interface and associated application folders/icons are hypertext markup language (HTML) based), and are interpreted by a browser (see e.g., para. [0053], lines 14 – 18; i.e., user customization of application folders/icons and groupings are displayed using a browser).

As to dependent claim 9, Ausems et al. teaches:

The method according to claim 8, wherein said at least two navigation objects (1-1 . . . 1-6) (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0081], lines 5 – 7; i.e., window 202 contains a plurality of application icons, such as “Application”, “Calendar”, “Connections”, “Contacts”, etc., wherein the grouping of application icons can be user defined) are hyperlinks (see e.g., Microsoft Computer Dictionary 5th Edition, para. [0053], lines 14 – 18 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 10; i.e., a hyperlink is defined as “A connection between an element in a hypertext document, such as a word, a phrase, a symbol, or an image...”, which the user interface is hypertext markup language (HTML) based, wherein the application groups within window 202 are images used to launch associated application programs).

As to dependent claim 10, Ausems et al. teaches:

The method according to claim 1, wherein said first display mode (see e.g., Fig. 6 and para. [0074], lines 1 – 5; i.e., the first display mode corresponds to dropdown menu 196, wherein combined navigation objects, such as “All”, “Applications”, “System”, “Games”, and “My Files” are displayed in a first mode) is a scaled format display mode (see e.g., Fig. 6; i.e., dropdown menu 196 is displayed in a scaled format, wherein dropdown menu 196 does not consist of a scrollbar), and wherein said second display mode (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 6; i.e., the second display mode corresponds to window 202) is an unscaled format display mode (see e.g., Fig. 7; i.e., unscaled format display mode corresponds to window 202 including a plurality of application folders/icons, wherein a scrollbar on the right most side of window 202 depicts a scrollbar for scrolling through window 202).

As to dependent claim 12, Ausems et al. teaches:

The method according to claim 10, wherein in said first display mode (see e.g., Fig. 6 and para. [0074], lines 1 – 5; i.e., the first display mode corresponds to dropdown menu 196), a first display window is used (see e.g. Fig. 3 and Fig. 6; i.e., using the first display window corresponds to main screen 156), and wherein in said second display mode (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 6; i.e., the second display mode corresponds to window 202), a second display window (8) is used (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 1- 8; i.e., a second window corresponds to window 202, wherein a new window is opened to display the “All” application group invoked in menu 196).

As to dependent claim 13, Ausems et al. teaches:

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The method according to claim 10, wherein both said first (see e.g., Fig. 6 and para. [0074], lines 1 – 5; i.e., the first display mode corresponds to dropdown menu 196) and second display mode (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 6; i.e., the second display mode corresponds to window 202) are used in the same display window (see e.g., para. [0036]; i.e., both dropdown menu 196 and window 202 uses the same display window 106).

As to dependent claim 14, Ausems et al. teaches:

The method according to claim 10, wherein in said second display mode (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 6; i.e., the second display mode corresponds to window 202), at least one of a horizontal and a vertical scroll bar (7) is provided (see e.g., Fig. 7; i.e., a scrollbar on the right most side of window 202 depicts a scrollbar for scrolling through window 202).

As to dependent claim 15, Ausems et al. teaches:

The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of determining whether said at least two navigation objects (1-1 . . . 1-6) (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0081], lines 5 – 7; i.e., window 202 contains a plurality of application icons, such as “Application”, “Calendar”, “Connections”, “Contacts”, etc., wherein the grouping of application icons can be user defined) have to be combined into one combined navigation object (4) or not (see e.g., para. [0081], lines 5 – 7; i.e., the act of determination of whether two navigation objects should be combined corresponds to a user’s decision to create a group, wherein creating a group corresponds to combining at least two applications).

As to dependent claim 16, Ausems et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein said at least two navigation objects (1-1 . . . 1-6) are image hyperlinks (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 6 – 8; i.e., window 202 displays at least two applications, which corresponds to at least two navigation objects, wherein each application within window 202 are images taken from icons associated with the application, wherein each application image is a hyperlink used to launch the associated application programs) within an image map (1) (see e.g., para. [0074], lines 11 – 15) contained in a web page (see e.g., para. [0053], lines 14 – 18; i.e., the user interface and associated application folders/icons are hypertext markup language (HTML) based, which the user's customization of application folders/icons and groupings are displayed using a browser) wherein said combined navigation object (4) (see e.g., Fig. 6 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 6; i.e., one combined navigation object corresponds to "All" application group from menu 196) is represented by a selectable scaled graphical representation of said image map (1) (see e.g., Fig. 6; i.e., dropdown menu 196 is displayed in a scaled format, wherein dropdown menu 196 does not consist of a scrollbar), and wherein said image hyperlinks (1-1 . . . 1-6) within said image map (1) are displayed in unscaled format (see e.g., Fig. 7; i.e., unscaled format display mode corresponds to window 202 including a plurality of application folders/icons, wherein a scrollbar on the right most side of window 202 depicts a scrollbar for scrolling through window 202), if said selectable graphical representation (4) is selected (see e.g., para. [0076], lines 1 – 4; i.e., the user selects "All" in menu 196).

As to independent claim 17, claim 17 differs from claim 1 only in that claim 17 is an apparatus claim comprising a computer-readable medium (see e.g., para. [0053], lines 1 – 2; i.e., read only memory (ROM) 150) containing executable instructions (see e.g., para. [0043], line 6 and para. [0053]; i.e., application software is stored in ROM 150) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., para. [0043], lines 1 – 6; i.e., one or more general purpose processing units, such as a microprocessor or a digital signal processing unit) to perform the steps of claim 1. Thus, claim 17 is analyzed with respect to claim 1 above.

As to dependent claim 18, claim 18 differs from claim 5 only in that claim 18 is an apparatus claim comprising a computer-readable medium (see e.g., para. [0053], lines 1 – 2; i.e., read only memory (ROM) 150) containing executable instructions (see e.g., para. [0043], line 6 and para. [0053]; i.e., application software is stored in ROM 150) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., para. [0043], lines 1 – 6; i.e., one or more general purpose processing units, such as a microprocessor or a digital signal processing unit) to perform the steps of claim 5. Thus, claim 18 is analyzed with respect to claim 5 above.

As to dependent claim 19, claim 19 differs from claim 15 only in that claim 19 is an apparatus claim comprising a computer-readable medium (see e.g., para. [0053], lines 1 – 2; i.e., read only memory (ROM) 150) containing executable instructions (see e.g., para. [0043], line 6 and para. [0053]; i.e., application software is stored in ROM 150) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., para. [0043], lines 1 – 6; i.e., one or more general purpose processing units, such as a microprocessor or a digital

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signal processing unit) to perform the steps of claim 15. Thus, claim 19 is analyzed with respect to claim 15 above.

As to dependent claim 20, claim 20 differs from claim 16 only in that claim 20 is an apparatus claim comprising a computer-readable medium (see e.g., para. [0053], lines 1 – 2; i.e., read only memory (ROM) 150) containing executable instructions (see e.g., para. [0043], line 6 and para. [0053]; i.e., application software is stored in ROM 150) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., para. [0043], lines 1 – 6; i.e., one or more general purpose processing units, such as a microprocessor or a digital signal processing unit) to perform the steps of claim 16. Thus, claim 20 is analyzed with respect to claim 16 above.

As to independent claim 21:

Claim 21 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 17 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

As to independent claim 22:

Claim 22 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 8 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

As to independent claim 23, Ausems et al. teaches:

A network element (see e.g., Fig. 1 and para. [0031]; i.e., the network element corresponds to PDA telephone 100) for improved portrayal of navigation objects (1-1 . . . 1-6), comprising means for combining (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0081], lines 5 – 7; i.e., combining corresponds to the user creating groups of applications, such as "Application", "Calendar", "Connections", "Contacts", etc. depicted in Fig. 7) at least two

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navigation objects (1-1 . . . 1-6) (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0081], lines 5 – 7; i.e., window 202 contains a plurality of application icons, such as “Application”, “Calendar”, “Connections”, “Contacts”, etc., wherein the grouping of application icons can be user defined) into one combined navigation object (4) (see e.g., Fig. 6 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 6; i.e., one combined navigation object corresponds to “All” application group from menu 196), wherein said combined navigation object (4) is presented by a browser (see e.g., para. [0053], lines 14 – 18; i.e., user customization of application folders/icons and groupings are displayed using a browser), and wherein said at least two navigation objects (1-1 . . . 1-6) (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 1 – 8; i.e., window 202 displays a plurality of application folders/icons when “All” application group is invoked in menu 196) are presented by said browser (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0053], lines 14 – 18), if said combined navigation object (4) is selected (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0076], lines 5 – 8; i.e., when the user selects “All” application group from menu 196, an All Application folder is opened in window 202 on display 106, wherein a plurality of application folders/icons are displayed).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 6, 7, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ausems et al. (Publication No. 2003/0013483) in view of Seki et al. (Patent No. 6,570,579).

As to dependent claim 6, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 1 as previously discussed above. Ausems et al. teaches the respective limitations of claim 1 as previously discussed above, but does not specifically mention that at least two navigation objects are associated with one respective target object that is displayed or executed upon selection of the respective navigation objects. Seki et al. teaches at least two navigation objects (see e.g., Fig. 1A – Fig. 1C and col. 3, lines 36 – 43; i.e., the at least two navigation objects corresponds to sub-data B and C) are associated with one respective target object (see e.g., Fig. 1A – Fig. 1C and col. 3, lines 36 – 43; i.e., sub-data B and C are associated with document A, wherein document A corresponds to one respective target object) that is displayed (see e.g., Fig. 1A – Fig. 1C) or executed upon selection of the respective navigation objects (see e.g., col. 3, lines 36 – 43; i.e., when document A is executed, sub-data B and sub-data C can also be sequentially executed). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the at least two navigation objects into one combined navigation object of Ausems et al. with at least two navigation objects are associated with one respective target object that is displayed or executed upon selection of the respective navigation objects of Seki et al. because the invention provides an icon display process to directly handle sub-data embedded in, or linked to,

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the main data while an icon for the main data is being displayed (see e.g., col. 1, lines 45 – 49).

As to dependent claim 7, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 1 as previously discussed above. Ausems et al. teaches the respective limitations of claim 1 as previously discussed above, but does not specifically mention the respective target object is displayed or executed upon selection of the respective navigation objects is displayed or executed in a first display mode. Seki et al. teaches the respective target object (see e.g., Fig. 12 and col. 5, lines 23 – 29; i.e., the respective target object corresponds to opening window 100) is displayed or executed upon selection of the respective navigation objects (see e.g., Fig. 12 and col. 5, lines 23 – 29; i.e., the respective navigation object corresponds to sub-icon being double clicked for activation) is displayed or executed in a first display mode (see e.g., Fig. 12 and col. 5, lines 23 – 29; i.e., the first display mode corresponds to the display environment that displays document A and sub-data B and C, wherein Fig. 12 shows window 100 being displayed in the same display environment of document A and sub-data B and C). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the combined navigation object in a first display mode, at least two navigation objects displayed in a second display mode of Ausems et al. with the respective target object is displayed or executed upon selection of the respective navigation objects is displayed or executed in a first display mode of Seki et al. because the invention provides an icon display process to directly handle sub-data embedded in,

or linked to, the main data while an icon for the main data is being displayed (see e.g., col. 1, lines 45 – 49).

As to dependent claim 11, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 10 as previously discussed above. Ausems et al. teaches the respective limitation of claim 10 as previously discussed above, but does not specifically mention jointly scaling said at least to navigation objects. Seki et al. teaches jointly scaling (see e.g. Fig. 9A – Fig. 9B and col. 4, lines 47 – 65; i.e., jointly scaling corresponds to scaling the icons from a “normal” display mode as described in Fig. 9A to an “expansion” display shown in Fig. 9B, wherein the command to expand the sub-data jointly scales all sub-data associated with the document) at least two navigation objects (see e.g., Fig. 9 and col. 4, lines 49 – 50; i.e., the at least two navigation objects corresponds to sub-data 48 – 58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the combining of at least two navigation objects into one navigation object of Ausems et al. with the jointly scaling of at least two navigation objects of Seki et al. because the reduction display mode makes it possible to utilize the finite display area, while the expansion display mode permits the user to recognize individual icons clearly (see e.g., col. 4, lines 55 – 59).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art Patent No. 6,031,532 can be applicable and pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art disclosed by Gourdol et al. teaches combining related

icon images, wherein the combined icon image of at least two icons will result in a group icon that displays a custom icon badge.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art Patent No. 5,801,699 can be applicable and pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art disclosed by Hocker et al. teaches group, classify, organize or arrange a cluster of icons, wherein at least two icons bind to one another to form one combined group icon.

Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Henry Vuu whose telephone number is (571) 270-1048. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

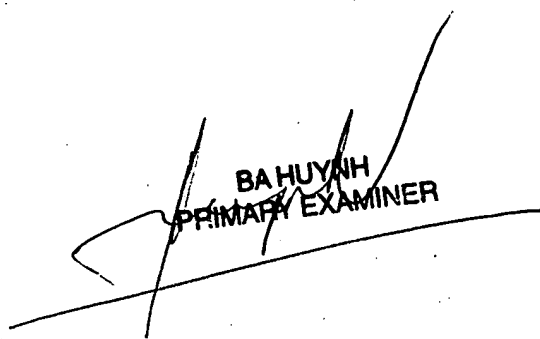
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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Henry Vuu



1/29/2007



BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER